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THE heads of traitors are at last in danger, but THE ficults of traitions are at last in an analysis the head adorned with one of Knox's splendid new style of Harris perfectly safe. His magnificent hats are worn by nor ebut true patriots and gentiemen of taste and honor. Knox makes the popular hat of New York, and there is no mistake about it. Corner of Broadway and Fulton at. KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT of ROOTS.

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This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as

Krapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in betties at 25c., 30c., \$1,

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Beer General depot, No. 3c? Hudson-st. Sold also by most
wholesaic and ro all druggists. If E. F., who left Leeds, N. Y., Feb. 5, will

make known his whereabouts to his friends he may rest as-sured to at he will receive their cordid support and sympathy, as well as relieve them from the distraction which his mysterious disappearance has occasioned. LADIES' GAITERS, 12/; SLIPS and Ties, 6/ and

7/ per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' Boors an Smozs of all styles and prices, at Miller & Co.'s, No. 387 Const st.

TRUSSES-RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUP-TRESSES AND AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE WALL GROVER & BAKER'S

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoriticated by the name and adoress of the writer not necessary for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBLES," New-York.

Gov. Sprague has temporarily left his Rhode Island Regiment, being compelled to return to his official duties at home.

The Hon. B. F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress in the Massachusetts District lately represented by Charles Francis Adams.

It is said that at least 400 members of the 7th Regiment will remain in Washington, or immedi ately return there, as privates or officers in other organizations.

What attitude should the members of the Peace Society hold toward the present war? This question is ably discussed on another page, by Gerrit Smith. Read his argument.

A letter has been received in Boston, from Havre, wherein it is said that the ship Matilda French barbor on the 29th of April with the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to do so until she displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The Advance Guard, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Duryes, embarked on board the steam transport Alabams, for Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon. The appearance of this regiment satisfied all who saw them that the account they will give of themselves will be all that New-York can ask from her gallant sons.

The city yesterday were a mournful aspect. The flags were all at half-mast, and a sad procession filled the streets. The occasion was the funeral of Col. Vosburgh, late of the 71st Regiment, whose remains were attended to the grave by an immense throng of military and citizens. A full account of the ceremonies is given in this morning's paper.

An evidence of the rascally conduct which has marked almost every Secessionist in the country was discovered yesterday, in Boston. The Mississippi put to sea, but shortly was forced to return, on account of a breakage where she had been weakened, as it is supposed, by Michael Quinn, formerly Chief Engineer in the Navy, now stricken from the roll for treason.

Great and very natural disaffection exists among some of the Pennsylvania troops, as we learn by dispatches from Lancaster, on account of th outrageously bad quality of the food furnished them. It is said that the pork dealt out to the 14th and 15th Regiments is actually putrid, and that for a company of 74 men only fourteen pounds of bread was furnished recently for supper. The matter will be thoroughly looked into

It will be seen by a notice on another page that the New-York Committee, Measts. Sherman Blunt, and Sigismund Kaufmann, appointed by the citizens of St. Louis, appeal for aid for the Missouri regiments. Several thousand dollars are wanting. The Hon. F. P. Blair also publishes a letter urging the subscription. We earnestly call the attention of such persons as are able, to contribute readily to these brave and patriotic men, who deserve ten-fold of the country, surrounded as they are with the adverse influences of a Slave

The London correspondent of The N. Y. Erening Post states most positively that many of Jeff. Davis's piratical letters of marque bave been taken in London and Liverpool, by Spanish houses, and that iron steamers have been fitted out for the purpose of preying on the merchant service of the North. This correspondent asserts | And here is another ground of contrast:

that the matter is regarded as so serious in England that large numbers of American ships have changed hands at ruinous prices, and that merchants refuse to ship their goods in such

We call attention anew to the fact that this is the last day for offerings for the loan of Nine Millions which the Government is now asking for. The leaders of the great conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and establish rebellion as a regular resort for parties defeated in elections, boast that their loan of fifteen millions is taken promptly at par. This is probably untrue; but are the loyal people of the country less zealous in providing means to defend the Union than its enemies in their mad attempt to destroy it? We know that they are not; and we do not doubt that the fact will be proved by the subscriptions to this new loan.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is authoritatively stated that the Govern ment will not make any advance into the far Southern country till the cool weather of Autumn sets in. This determination wid not, however, prevent operations in Virgipia, and Harper's Ferry may very soon be retaken. On Wednesday and Toursday night, the Michigan regiment, Ellsworth's Zonaves, two New-York regiments, two of New-Jersey, with Sherman's and Ring gold's batteries, were ordered to be ready to leave Washington at a moment's notice, and it was thought they would start away last night. The point of their destination was not known; though some supposed they were to go to Alex andria, it was thought by those best qualified to judge that Fortress Mooroe was to receive them. Advices from Tennessee state that the feeling which finds expression there in the Western part is all for disunion, but that a Strong Union feeling really exists, kept down by fear. Supplies are almost cut off from that part of the State, and suffering results. Between Memphis and Cairo two batteries are planted, with 25 guns and 800 troops. At Memphis there are many troops, but not nearly so many as the local papers would have the people believe. Great numbers of them are really Union men, who have been forced to enlist; half of them in Memphis have refused to leave the city, and the Governor has issued orders commanding all troops to disband who will not enter service against the Federal Government. Two companies are positively made up of criminals from the chain-gang. Travelers from Virginia say that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 men under arms in that State, chiefly at Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry. They also say that large quantities of arms, shipped from England in April, bave reached the South. The number is stated to be 200,000 muskets, but this should be taken with allowance. On Wednesday night a party of Virginians

tried to capture a ferry-boat on the Potomac, near Clear Spring. The Union men rallied, fired upon the pirates, forced them to abandon their prize and retreat, as it is supposed, with the loss of two lives.

Our latest dispatches from Washington assert that the Minnesota was to attack the batteries at Sewall's Point, probably last night, with the expect news of a sharp skirm sh in that direction. We also are informed that our troops are to occupy Alexandria this morning.

It is said that Beauregard is at Norfolk, that 10 000 troops were at Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, and that all Southern movements are tending to ward Northern Virginia. At the moment of going to press, we are expecting news of an attack upon the Sewall's Point batteries; if such news arrives it will be found in another column.

WAR MANIFESTATIONS.

The Secession conspiracy came to a head in South Carolina a little more than six months in keeping clean the hospital ship of the fleet. the traitors has been preparing for the inevitable contest. The net result is-according to our best accounts-an aggregate muster of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Men-at arms under the banner of Jeff. Davis.

The calculation of the conspirators beforehand was that the Slave States could send into the field Four Hundred Thousand combatants We do not consider that extravagant if it had reference merely to a levy en masse, for a special oc casion-say, to resist an advancing host in the heart of the rebel regions; but we doubt the ability of the insurgent States to keep in the field more than Two Hundred Thousand fighting men. Of these, half will be absolutely required to guard exposed points and man essential fortifications; so that One Hundred Thousand will be the highest number disposable for active service. In an emergency, a larger army can be concentrated for a battle in some position central to the rebellion; but for any offensive operation-any movement that requires ample baggage and baggage-wagons, provisions, munitions, field artillery, pontoons, &c., One Hundred Thousand is the full disposable strength of the rebellion. And the ability to keep even that number in the field throughout an average campaign is yet to be de-

monstrated. Now let us consider dispassionately the military resources of the loyal States: The Union States did not begin to arm for the contest until the Fall of Fort Sumter, not yet ais weeks ago. Since that event, not less than Five Hundred Thousand men have volunteered to fight under and for the old flag. Of these, over Two Hundred Thousand have been accepted, organized, and are now in the field or drilling at various points, impatient to be ordered to the fro t. One Hundred Thousand more have been fully organized, are of undoubted efficiency, and ought (we think) to be promptly accepted. The residue of the Half Million-though sorely tried by past rebuffs and discouragements-will rally to the standard of the Union upon the first assurance that their proffers of service will be regarded and treated as those of well-deserving patriots, not beggarly office-seekers. We sold it already demonstrated that Haif a Milion Americans are ready and eager to fight for the Union, so soon as they can be sure that their services will be promptly and cordially accepted, and that the President may, if he sees fit, announce to Congress, in his Message on the 5th of July next, that Four Hundred Thousand effective patriota are already under arms, prepared to make short work of Secresion and its abetters. And the

disparity in arms, munitions, provisions, &c., will be quite as decided as that in men.

that thousands now stand in her ranks who would rather be almost anywhere else. Even the siege of Sumter was covered by warning out to serve in the envoleping host whole regiments of mechanics and clerks whose devetion to the rebel cause was purely matter of inference, or stern necessity. Throughout the insurgent States, mobs of "Precipitators," Vigilance Committees, &c., bave been for months arresting raons suspected of not hating the Union and ompelling them to prove their devotion to Southern Rights" by enlisting in the Secession ranks, or take the consequences of being suspected of preferring Liberty for all to Slavery. Such soldiers may be worth something to the service into which they are thus coerced, but the chances are against that presumption.

The Union has credit at home and abroad; the rebellion neither at home nor abroad. Of the Fifteen Million Loan just issued, about half has been taken like paysic, with a very general preference for homeopathic doses. Of the Fifty Millions now called for, not a thousand dollars has been or will be taken except because it must be. The Fifty Millions of bonds duly executed would not bring Ten Millions in hard coin on any exchange in Europe-nor anywhere else

In arms, the traitors have probably a present advantage; but every hour is diminishing it, and preparing to turn the tables. We shall henceforth both make and import ten guns to the rebels' one; while in mundions our preponderance is already decided. Add to this that P evisions are much cheaper with us than with the rebels, while of vessels, whether for war or transportation, we have a bundred to one.

Such-we think fairly stated-are the auspices under which the Union prepares for a deathgrapple with its mortal foe. Believing that a long war is impracticable, even were it not absolutely ruinous, we hope to see the struggle for the Union prosecuted with all possible energy and means; for if the traitors prove stronger than the Unionists, we shall insist that the fact be promptly admitted and conformed to. But let the full strength of the Umonists be put forth at the earliest practicable moment, and treason must either quail or fall before it. And if this nation is doomed to speedy overthrow, History will declare that a great and heroic People gal lantly resisted, and grudged no sacrifices, shrank from no perils, that would have averted its fall.

NATIONAL EXAMPLES.

The case of Admiral Byng was mentioned a few days ago, as showing how the British Government treats cowardice, negligence, or disaffection in its officers. That was not a solitary example, but one of many, by which that Govern ent has maintained its high standard of official duty in the naval service. A distinguished writer upon military and naval law, who officiated as Secretary of Admiral Viscount Hood, and was the Judge-Advocate in many courts-martial, regards a severe and certain inquiry and punishment following any neglect or miscarriage as being not only the most efficient means for maintaining the zeal, courage, and discipline essential to the honor and safety of a Government, but also as a measure of justice to those who perform their duty well; for it enhances the value of rewards bestowed upon meritorious service. This policy is manifested in the Naval Chronicles of England from a very early period. The expedition of Admiral Pen against the Island of Hispaniola, in 1655, having failed, principally in consequence of the cowardice of an Adjutant-General in command of an advanced body of the British army, he was tried before the forces reëmbarked, was sentenced to be cashiered, his sword broken over his head, and he was also adjudged to do the duty of swabber But the descent upon Jamaica, Burchet tells us was better managed afterward, for Gen. Venables issued orders that if any man should run away, the next man to him should put him to death, which if he failed to do, he should himself be liable to the severest punishment of a court-martial. Thus we see that the order of Gen. Dix last Winter, while Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, directing a reveoue officer to shoot on the spot any man that attempted to haul down the United States flag. was not only wise and patriotic, but was in accordance with the military law of Great Britain

or more than two handred years. A celebrated example, very instructive and apposite to recent events, was furnished by the House of ommons in relation to the engagement off Touon, between the English fleet under command of Admiral Matthews, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. That engagement occurred n the 9th of February, 1744. The combined squadron was suffered to escape without capture destruction, which so aroused the national indignation that the House of Commons voted an address to his Mojesty praying him " to give directions that courts-martial may be held, in the most speedy and solemn manner, to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Matthews Vice-Admiral Lestock, Capt. Burrish, Capt, Richard Norris, Capt. Williams, Capt. Ambrose, Capt. Frogmore, Capt. Dilk, the Lieutenants of the Dorsetshire, and all other officers who are or shall be charged with any misconduct in that action; and to try them for the same; and that his Majesty would be pleased to appoint a proper person or persons to collect all the evidence necessary for the trials of the said several commanders and officers, and to prosecute them effectually; in order to bring those to a condign punishment through whose " miscenduct it shall be found that such discredit " has been brought upon his Majesty's arms, the . honor of the nation sacrificed, and such an oppor tunity lost of doing the most important service. In accordance with this address, courts-martial were ordered on board his Majesty's ship London at Chatham for the trial of the officers of the fleet, beginning with the lieutenants, and going on with the captains and flag officers, until all including the admiral, were tried.

The lieutenants of the Dorsetshire were accused of having advised their captain not to bear down upon the enemy, but were acquitted because they had not given such advice. The captain of the ship was found guitty of lying inactive for half hour, and of not doing his utmost to burn, sink, or destroy the enemy; and he was adjudged t) be cashiered, and forever rendered incapable of being an officer in his Majesty's navy. The

The martial and agricultural South has al- in his duty in not engaging the everny closer ready been constrained to resort to drat or than be did, when be had it in his power, but conscription, and has largely recruited her armies in regard that, both before and since the action, by giving persons suspected of Un onism their he had borne the character of a vigitant officer, choice between enlisting in the traitor ranks and and that his failure in the action seemed to have being hunted out as "Abolition traitors," so arisen from a want of judgment, the Court only sentenced him to be cashiered during his Majesty's pleasure, and mulcted of one year's pay. The captain of the Chichester was next tried for not bearing down and engaging the enemy closer than he did when he had it in his power so to do. He was found guilty and senteneed to be dismissed. Capts. Cooper, West, and Lloyd were sentenced to be cashiered to like offenses. Admiral Matthews was adjudged to be cashiered, and rendered incapable of any employment in his Majesty's service. Sixty years after these trials, the British fleet once more encountered a combined French and Spanish squadren off Trafalgar, Nelson's memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," had acquired by wholesome example a deep significance, and the most splendid raval victory the world ever witnessed proved that the lesson taught the fleet off Foulon was not forgotten. The destruction of the French and Spanish soundrons at Trafalgar saved England from invasion. Who can tell how much the purehment of Admiral Matthews may have contributed to the glorious victory of Lord Nelson?

> The proceedings in relation to the Toulon engagement are instructive upon another point of much interest to ourselves at the present moment. Many of the rebels and traitors now making war upon the United States have gone through the form of resigning their commissions in the naval or military service, under the notion that that would save them from trial and punishment. But the same trick was tried by Capt. Norris of the Essex, who after the engagement had resigned under pretense of ill health. The question was made whether the Court had a right or ought to come to any determination on the matter before them, " as Capt. Norris was not then in his Majesty's service." This question was referred to the Admiralty and laid before the House of Commons, and by order of the House he was included by name among those who were directed to be tried. This proves that, in the judgment of the British Government, a naval officer cannot escape by resignation. Capt. Norris fled to Spain, changed his name, and remained forever in obscurity. From these instances, we see how jealously England guards the honor of that flag that has braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze; and to the vigitance thus equally exercised over heutenants and admirals, she owes her maritime glory and security.

> There are some other instructive examples in the Admiralty records. The captain of the Newcastle having, partly from error is judgment, kept back in time of action ** a the French ships in the East Indies, he we ashiered. The commander of the sloop > any, being found guilty of not having use as best endeavors to execute orders to do s the enemy's flat-bot-tomed boats in the same River, was dismissed from his command. The captain of the Stirling Castle was also dismissed the service for slackness in leading and covering the ships ordered to attack the Moro Castle in Havana. The captain of the Weymouth was dismissed the service for delay in proceeding to the East Indies, whereby the Crown was put to great expense. The hen tenant of the schooner Sir Edward Hawke was dismissed the service for suffering his Majesty's colors to be insulted by two Spanish coast-guards at Carthagena. The captain of the Anglesea man-of-war being killed at the beginning of an engagement with a French privateer, the com mand devolved upon Lieutenaut Phillips, who struck his colors; he was adjudged to suffer death and was executed accordingly, The Ariadne, Loudoup, and Fury, baving had an engagement with three French ships, and failed to capture them, all three of the captains were court-martialed; and it being found that two had not done their utmost they were sentenced to be dismissed the navy. Every lose or injury to a ship in the British service, every adure to capture or destroy the enemy, has always been regorously investigated. The captain and officers of the Serapis were court-martialed for being overcome by Paul Jones in the most desperate battle ever fought upon the ocean.

In contrast with all these examples, losses and miscarringes, however culpable, treacherous, or disastrous, have of late scarcely received rebuke or even inquiry from the Government of the United States. The laxity of discipline in the military and naval service of this country has done much for the treason and rebellion that are now raging. It is true that subordinates are no responsible for treason in the heads of Departments. But the chiefs could have accomplished little if the subordinates had not been partakers in the guilt. How could forts, arsenals, navy.yards, ships, arms, ammunition, and troops, have been stolen or given up to rebels without a shot being fired if those having immediate charge had been loval? Why was Harper's Ferry only partially dismantled? Why is the usparalleled shame of burning our own fleets and navy-yards aggravated by fact that the work was not balf done? Our Government suffers a loss and disgrace that never befel any other nation; while the rebelenjoy, and feast in the enjoyment, of a large share of spoil left for them at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Whether other disasters be in store may depend upon how the Government shall bereafter deal with cowardice, negligence, and disaffection in the Army and Navy. If the United States Government "expects every man to do his duty" at a time when the national existence is at stake, Congress must compel that duty to be explained, as it was to Admiral Bang and Admiral Matthews. Recreants off Toulon and at Minorca were punished before heroes conquered at Trafalgar.

The Albany Evening Journal of Monday contains a guarded statement with reference to the letter of Judge Campbell to Mr. Seward, communicated by Jeff. Davis to the Southern Congress, some days since, in a special Message. statement, which must be regarded as giving Mr. Seward's views touching the affair, is not fully explicit, but implies that the Judge's reputation for candor and frankness would suffer could the real facts concerning the intercourse between the parties be set forth. While it is not denied that Mr. Seward conversed freely with Judge Campbell, or that he may have intimated that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, The Journal says that such an intimation was founded on a knowledge of Gen. Scott's advice, and was captain of the Rupert was found guilty of failing the expression of the Secretary's profound con-

COL. FREMONT.

The N. Y. Times of yesterday announces, on the authority of its Paris correspondent, that Col. Fremont, leaving "his most important negotiations with the French Government in regard to the Mariposa Mines," was to sail in the steamer of the 18th for this country. He was to have left by the Persia, but was detained. There is some mistake here evidently. Whether Col. Fremont is having any negotiations with the French Government in regard to his private affairs or not, it is certain that he was in London on the 8th inst., for a private letter of that date from him to a friend in this country now lies before us. Nor had he taken passage in the steamer of the 18th. On the contrary, he says in this letter: " I would have returned immedi-It will be Maintained without Fear or Favor 'ately on the receipt of the President's proclamation, but you can understand that it was almost impossible for me to leave so abruptly; nor do · I know that I could in any way be of service to justify the immediate abandonment of my affairs. But I write to you in all confidence to say that I wish to do my part if the struggle is to go on, and I intend to rely on you to keep me well informed, and to let me know "truly if I can be of any real service." This letter came by the mad which arrived on Tues-LABOR ARRIVALS OF ARMS AT THE SOUTH. day, and was written just before the Persia sailed. Col Fremont is ready to serve his country at any sacrifice the moment he is needed but, like a sensible man, he does not abande? at once the vast pecuniary interests intro-a to him, and which concern others as we as himself, and rush off without knowing Acther he will be required or not.

In the mean time his ready adgment sees a point whereon he may do to State a service. He further says in this letter: "I shall look about here to see where the best war supplies can be had, and zadeavor to make some conditional arrangements for artillery and small-" arms sufficient for a large force. This is the best thing I can do, and it may gain time in the event that these things should be required." Of this thoughtful act on the part of Col. Frenont, the Government undoubtedly has been

duly apprised by him. It is proper to say that the letter from which re quote, and that from which we gave an extract yesterday, were to different persons, and both were written without the slightest expectation that they would ever be made public The wide interest felt in Col. Fremont justities us in giving publicity to the fact, that though removed from the influences which have so aroused this nation at home, he is thoroughly alive to the importance of this era in his country's history, and ready to do his part in serving her wherever and whenever be can do so to the best purpose. We predict, however, that it will not be long before he will be here, and there are thousands of young men in the country who will only be too eager to follow wherever he may choose to lead,

VIRGINIA.

The bad eminence for a long time occupied by South Carolina as the chief of traitors has letterly been usurped by Virginia. The shameful mockery of calling upon the people to vote on the Secession Ordinance, and then preventing hem from expressing by the ballot their true sentiments, is the fitting climax to the course of high-handed treason and mulicious persecution she has been for the last six weeks indulging in. Her Governor issues a proclamation directing the people how to vote; the military authorities promulgate an order of the day commanding their soldiers to cast the ballot for disunion; a Senator of the United States causes to be published a letter threatening with expatrintion all who shall dare to exercise the right of free suffrage; and on the day of the election, as the absurd farce was still called, the polls were guarded from adverse votes by bristling bayonets, and the word went | Carolina only. forth from thousands of filthy mouths that levalty to the Union would be punished by swift and speedy death. It is not strange that deep goom fulls on a State in which so many true men are forced silently to gather dismal forebodings of their future life under such rulers and such tools, till the scenter once more comes into the hands of the National Government, and the Federal flag again insures personal safety, the freedom of speech and of the ballot to all.

Yesterday the steamer Keystone State arrived here with 117 women and children forced to fiv from Portsmouth by the Secessionists, despealed of such property as they happened to possess, turned out penniless and trembling with fear, only too happy to have escaped personal injury, They were threatened with massacre in case Northern Army attempted to land upon Virginia oil, or even menaced any point of the State with attack. They represent the state of the people as deplorable, not only on account of olitical oppression, but also by reason of suffering for the want of sufficient provisions. All food is in the hands of the officials, and is doled out in small quantities. One woman received for her week's supply ten pounds of meal and twenty

There is a golden side to this brazen shield. Western Virginia stands grandly up in contrast with the da k-uge barbarity of the Eastern section. While the numbers of those who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of the Secessionists may not suffice to counterbalance the forced assent of those who have a vote but no voice, the moral force of the stand these true men have taken refrestes their brethren throughout the State, and must give them strength to bide the time of their deliverance with patience, courage to strike with a mighty blow when the appointed moment comes.

The regiment of cavalry which Messrs. James H. Van Alen and S. H. Mix have been prominently engaged in raising is full, and has been tendered to the War Department with the best wishes of the President for its acceptance. If the Union cause is to win any triumphs in the field, and those triumphs are not to be barren of practical results, there must be a great increase in this arm of the service, wherein the traitors now greatly outnumber us. We hope this regiment will be promptly and heartily accepted.

We observe that some journals whose sympa thies with Secession are but thinly disguised, are much exercised at the recent seizure of dis patches in the telegraph offices. They think it is very unconstitutional and wrong. As yet, however, we have heard to complaints from Union men or Union journals. Nobody need be starmed who has not been dabbling in treason.

viction that the movement alluded to was really THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE VOTING IN VIRCONIA.

THE UNION FEELING SMOTHERED.

TROOPS COMING NORTH.

NO BUSINESS DONE IN RICHMOND.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Preparations for a Demonstration.

THE REBELS ON ARLINGTON HIGHTS

DISTRESS FOR PROVISIONS IN TENNESSER.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Rebels attempt to Capture a Vessel.

TWO OF THEM KILLED.

STRONG UNION VOTE IN WHEELING.

ALEXANDRIA TO BE OCCUPIED.

Another Attack on Sewall Point.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861. STATE OF APPAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

An intelligent and prominent citizen of Pelers-

burg, Virginia, of Northern birth, who arrived last night from Richmond, states that probably but one man in Petersburg will dare vote against the Secession ordinance to-day. This man is Francis E. Rives, formerly a Member of Congress, who says he is determined to cast a vote for the Union, although probably the last vote he ever will cast there. He does not, however, advise others to peril their lives by following his example.

My informant says that, although the largest vote ever cast in that city is 1,800, he has no doubt that 700 would be cast for the Union if any protection could be afforded. He ease toat deep-seated love for the Union abides with many of the best citizens, but is controlled by mea with arms in their hands; that rash boys of sixteen rule gray-headed men, and there will be ne chance until the city is invested by Federal

He also says that Petersburg has raised so far 1,200 troops, and is now endeavoring to organize two more companies of intantry and one of artillery. One member of the Graya said that, although compelled by force of circumstances to turn out with his comrades, he will never put a bullet in his musket to fire on the Stars and Stripes. Those who still have some love for the Union complain bitterly that the Seccasionists are among the last to volunteer.

Menday evening, 300 North Carolina troops, well armed, came to Petersburg, and went through to Richmond immediately. Seven hundred more were expected next day. These soldiers complain because they have to leave their own State, saying that they enlisted to defend North

There was great rejoicing in Petersburg over the reported ki ling of six men on the Monticello, at Sewell's Point. R. R. Collier of Petersburg. Aid to Gen. Gwygp, was wounded in that cogagement, but popody was killed.

Four companies left Richmond yesterday morning, helf armed; two of them got off at Culpepper Court-House, and two about twenty miles this side. My informant says there are no tents al Culpepper Court-House, although he was told in Richmond that there were ten thousand troops there. He only saw four or five companies, and some of tuem without arms.

He also says no business is done in Richmond, the people staring wildly about as if the city had been stricken with the plague. If two persons not well known are seen talking together on the streets, they are slyly approached by envesdroppers, and the subject of conversation demanded. Ill forebodings seem to haunt them that they are doing something for which they will eventually be made to suffer, while there is no well-defined certainty of accomplishing their undertaking against the Government except among those who believe the right of secession clearly established.

My informant was compelled to get a pass be fore leaving Richmond. He says he will not return to Petersburg until the stars and stripes float over the city.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The dispatch in The Herald yesterday has a emi-official appearance, without any semi-official character. The attitude of our Government has been before stated, and is, in brief word-, this: That we are now, as we have been, one people and one nation; that nothing in our foreign or domestic policy will be permitted to counteract or contravene our position. Neither Great Britain nor any other Power will be allowed to hold any relations with any Confederacy, or anything assuming that name, formed out of our constituent members, without, in so doing, being met by the most energetic and determined action of our

Nor is there anything in the instructions or dispatches to Mr. Corwin, Minister to Mexico, concerning the Monroe doctrine. She is an American Republic, and her integrity will be protected, so far as we are bound by the comity of nations to give our aid against invasion or encroachments upon ber by any of the States of our Union. But, beyond that, she is an independent power, to be defended by her own arms, and sustained from her own resources. It is both foolish and wicked, with our own troubles requiring full and perfect unanimity of action, to attempt to disturb the public mind bere, or in any way complicate foreign entanglements by attempting to irritate or even amoy friendly and sympathizing Governments, by statements imputing to them declarations which they have not made. No